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Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....		558	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,648.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....		738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,238.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....		335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....		470	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....		446	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
Karachi.....				Jan. 11. Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	

Current quarantine regulations.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 10, 1897.]

PLAGUE.

SWITZERLAND.—The federal council, on January 29, resolved as follows:

Importation and transportation of: (a) Rags and waste, old clothes, bedding in use, and personal and bed linen in use, with the exception of baggage of travelers; (b) skins, furs, hair, bristles, wool, felt, hoofs, claws, horns, bones, and all animal refuse, from the British East Indies, are forbidden until further notice.

1. Travelers arriving from the plague-infected ports of Bombay and Kurrachee are forbidden to enter or pass through Switzerland unless they can furnish an official certificate to the effect that they have received free pratique at the port from which they have sailed, or that they have not come in contact with plague patients or with plague-infected articles for a period of fourteen days and that such of their personal effects as were not absolutely clean have been thoroughly disinfected, and further that they themselves present no symptoms of the disease.

2. Entrance is prohibited except at the frontier stations of Chiasso and Geneva.

3. In order to the carrying out of provision No. 1 each frontier station must be provided with an examining physician in addition to the usual sanitary officers.

It is recommended that the authorities give telegraphic notice of the arrival at the frontier station of any passengers coming under the provisions of article 1.

4. The train officials shall in no case allow such passengers to leave their compartment or car until permission for the same has been received from the station physician.

When the latter can not, under the stipulations of article 1, allow such passengers to enter Switzerland, the car containing the passengers shall be remanded to the nearest foreign stopping place, under telegraphic statement of the circumstances addressed to the authorities at the station.

The confederated department of the interior shall be informed of every such case in which travelers have been turned back.

5. The train officials shall be required to furnish the physicians assigned to the frontier station with a suitable place for his examination and with the necessary appliances and materials for disinfection, such as corrosive sublimate, pure carbolic acid, lysal, etc., for the disinfection of the passengers and the crew of the train.

These regulations were carried into effect.

NETHERLANDS.—By ministerial order of February 1, Bombay and Kurrachee are declared infected. The quarantine period is set at ten days.

RUSSIA.—The medical department, by special commission, authorizes the following measures:

1. Service of information with regard to the entrance of plague, to be rendered at Bender-Abbas, Bender-Bouchir, Teheran, Mesched, Sebsewar, Kerman, and Jezd, by physicians appointed for the purpose, provided such physicians are not already stationed at the embassy or consulate.

2. *Caspian Sea.*—Inspection of the shores of the Gjat, an affluent of the Volga, to be performed by the physician stationed at the naval station of Aschur-Ade.

3. Installation of all material for medical observation stations on the Persian, Trans-Caspian, and Caucasian frontiers, on the frontier of Bucharas and Afghanistan, Turkestan, and the vicinity of Kaschgar. On the appearance of plague, persons and merchandise shall be admitted only at the several observations.

4. Inspection of the Turkish feluccas at the Black Sea ports of Batoum, Poti, and Noworostisk.

5. Erection of an observation station at Astrakhan.

ROUMANIA.—By ministerial order of January 29 the following measures were put in force from January 23:

1. The prefects of Tultcha and Constanza shall endeavor to persuade the Moham-medans of those districts to forego their usual pilgrimage to Mecca for this year, as they would incur the risk of infection by contact with Indian pilgrims, and of bringing the germs of the infection into Roumania. In case they resist these representations, and persist in going to Mecca, they shall, on their return, be subject to strict observation.

2. The port of Constanza shall be closed to all vessels arriving indirectly from India unless they shall have quarantined at some Turkish lazaretto. All vessels which have quarantined in a foreign lazaretto shall be subjected to strict observation at the port of Constanza, and admitted to free pratique for passengers and cargo only on special order of the presiding sanitary officer, based on the telegraphic report of the port captain and the certificate of medical inspection.

3. All vessels arriving from infected ports shall repair to the port of Sulina, where they shall be subject to such special treatment as the presiding sanitary official shall judge applicable to the circumstances.

4. The importation of unwashed bed and personal clothing is strictly prohibited. The same shall be allowed entrance only after disinfection.

TURKEY.—On account of the danger to Mesopotamia from the pilgrimage to the holy places of Kerbela and Nedjief, to which many pilgrims from India resort, the International Council of Health of Constantinople has forbidden the transportation of bodies by caravans and also admission of pilgrims from India.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial proclamation of January 28 the strictest disinfection is ordered for all vessels arriving from Indian ports, from the Gulf of Omar and the Persian Gulf, as well as for their cargo and baggage. Passengers on the said vessels shall be subject to strict quarantine.

MALTA.—The local government has, in consequence of a recommendation made by the health authorities, ordered, under date of January 23, that all persons arriving from Mediterranean seaports are permitted to land only on making oath that they have not been in India within thirty days of their arrival at Malta. In case of their having been in India within that time they shall be subject to strict medical inspection and disinfection at the lazaretto.

On January 28 the Government directed that vessels arriving directly or indirectly from India and having no case of plague or disease resembling plague on board, shall, after February 6 of the present year, neither enter the port nor hold communication with the land, saving with the islands of Conimo and Conimotto. Passengers may

land at Conimo and there undergo strict quarantine for twenty-one days, counting from the date of their arrival. Clothing and linen shall be disinfected. The vessels may be coaled by their own crews at the island of Conimotto.

TUNIS.—According to advices of January 23, all vessels arriving at Tunis from any port shall be subject to official inspection at the Roads of Goletta. Entrance to the canal of Tunis is allowed to such vessels as have received free pratique. Exception shall be made in favor of vessels which have a physician on board and those engaged in the coastwise trade.

MOROCCO.—The board of health of Tangier resolved on January 26 to address a note to the Grand Vizier, requesting the Mohammedan Government to restrict the pilgrimage as much as possible. Vessels arriving from India and not provided with a sanitary pass shall not be admitted to the port of Tangier. Vessels which have the sanitary pass fall under article 4 of the regulations in regard to cholera epidemics, published by the sanitary council October 24, 1896—that is to say, they shall be admitted only on certification of previous medical inspection, in addition to which the sanitary officers can order disinfection or a seven days' quarantine. Should plague appear in other ports than those of India, to which it is at present restricted, the measures herein described shall be applied to vessels arriving from such ports.

Inasmuch as the measures against plague have been made so stringent at Gibraltar as to prohibit landing of passengers and cargo from vessels arriving from India, even when said vessels carry a sanitary pass, equally strict measures are judged necessary at Tangier.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—By order of the Government of Bombay, dated January 6, the following requirements are put in force at the ports of Aden, Perim, and ports on the Somali coast for all vessels arriving from Kurrachee.

Ships on entering harbor must display a yellow flag and signal from which port they came. Communication with the shore is permitted only through the pilot. If the sanitary officer is assured that no case of sickness is on board and that none such has occurred during the voyage, and that the vessel carries an approved physician, free pratique shall be allowed. Vessels not carrying a physician shall be subject to an eight days' quarantine. If any cases of sickness have occurred on board, fifteen days' quarantine, dating from the day of arrival, shall be required. This period shall be increased, if any cases of sickness present themselves, to fifteen full days from the date of the last case. Healthy passengers and crew of the vessel shall be isolated and kept under observation. Mail and cargo shall be landed under strict supervision of the health authorities.

These regulations shall apply to vessels not arriving direct from Kurrachee but having held communication with that province.

By order of the Government of Bengal, dated January 4, similar measures are required for arrivals from Kurrachee. The first inspection must be by the port authorities at Saugor, without whose permission the vessel can not enter the Diamond port. Vessels not carrying a sanitary pass shall proceed higher up the river and anchor at Mateeab-rooj for medical inspection. If it can be shown that no case of sickness exists on board or has occurred during the voyage, and that the vessel has received free pratique at all ports at which it has touched, including Colombo, the passengers may land. Vessels which have no physician on-board and have not received free pratique, or which shall appear suspicious to the health authorities, shall undergo eight days' quaran-

tine at Mateeabrooj; those which have had sickness on board, fifteen days' quarantine.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 30, 1897:

There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, the same as in the foregoing week; 10 from yellow fever, an increase of 7; 5 from beriberi, a decrease of 3; 4 from enteric fever, the same as in the foregoing week; 38 from tuberculosis, an increase of 5, and 265 from all causes, an increase of 4.

The health of the port and town continues good, exceptionally good for the season, and nothing of interest, from a sanitary point of view, has occurred.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited or received bills of health from this office: January 26, barkentine *Josephine*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; bark *Julia Rollins*, American, for Baltimore, Md., and steamship *Catania*, German, for New York. January 28, ship *Anglo-American*, British, for Ship Island, Miss., and bark *Magdalena*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Miss. January 29, bark *Katardin*, British, for Ship Island, Miss., and bark *Prince Regent*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Miss. January 30, bark *Fiorella*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla.; steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York, N. Y.; steamship *Canarias*, French, for New Orleans, La., from Santos, and bark *Augustine Kobbe*, American, for Mobile, Ala. February 1, steamship *Gertor*, British, for Saint Lucia, West Indies, and steamship *Georgian Prince*, British, for New York, from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of February 20 the United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended February 18 there were in that city 10 deaths from yellow fever and 970 new cases of smallpox, with 114 deaths.

Under date of February 22 the United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the two weeks ended February 20 there were 18 cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever.

Under date of February 17 the United States consul at Matanzas reports 1 death from yellow fever during the week ended February 17.

Under date of February 16 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended February 13 there were in that city 13 cases and 1 death from yellow fever.

Under date of February 13 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended February 13 there was 1 death from yellow fever.